Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 60 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1792. [Whole No. 382.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

THE MONITOR.

On the moral *influence of* PREACHING.

IT is frequently ſaid that the conduct of men is little influenced by what they hear from the pulpit. It is urged that many of the diſcourſes are not practical nor adapted to enlighten the mind. Admitting this, it is nevertheleſs anſwered, that none of them recommend an ill courſe of life, and many preachers paint moral beauty in the moſt attractive colours, or exhibit the turpitude and meanneſs of vice with ſo much truth and force, as to make it appear loathſome to its very followers. Thoſe who deny the uſefulneſs of preaching, ſay, that its influence is momentary. There is a rapping ſay they, at the door of conſcience, and perhaps it opens, but it is ſoon ſhut again and bolted. The courſe of bad thoughts is not ſtop'd at all, and that of bad actions for an inſtant only. The thoughtleſs follower of vice plunges into the world, and, conſidering ſerious reflection as bad company, he contrives to get rid of it as ſoon as he can. Theſe objections only ſhew that good precepts will not preſerve us from falling, if they be not ſupported by good habits. Yet many falſe concluſions have been drawn from theſe conſiderations. Why do we pay for preaching, if we ſee men perſiſt in vice as much as ever? Do we hope better ſucceſs at this day, than the world, though it has grown old in the attempt, has hitherto found?

Plauſible as theſe ideas ſeem, they are not the leſs fallacious. Good opinions alone will not ſecure a man againſt temptation. Yet if he be inſtructed in his duty, he will ſurely condemn himſelf for violating it; and ſtill more will he condemn another in a like caſe. The miniſter, by teaching men what they ought or ought not to do, may not guard them againſt the allurements of guilty pleaſure, but he will do ſomething towards preventing error: They will not miſtake what duty is. Right thinking may not produce right action—it is however an eſſential part of our moral education. To make duty plain is to ſtrip vice of thoſe diſguiſes, which it is obliged to aſſume in order to obtain its firſt victory over virtue. The mind ſhrinks from that ſenſe of remorſe which it well knows is ſure to follow criminal indulgence. This reſtraint alone is uſually ſufficient to keep us from falling into great tranſgreſſions. This view of the ſubject regards the influence of preaching only on the operations of a man's own mind, without adverting to the ſhame of being ſeen as a criminal by the world.

And if we conſider that ſermons are addreſſed to our children as well as to thoſe of mature age, we ſhall ſee the ineſtimable advantage of having the young mind pre-occupied by good impreſſions, and as it were, diſciplined to virtue.—The preacher, however, does more in favor of morality. Shame has terrors not leſs formidable than thoſe of the law. Public opinion is the judge, and the miniſter of a vengeance which cannot always prevent crimes, but is ſure to overtake the offenders. Accordingly we find that the morals of a people are nearly as accurate as the general ſtate of knowledge among them. The clergy, by deſcanting on our duties, enable us to diſtinguiſh right from wrong, and by the frequency of their addreſſes, theſe diſtinctions become familiar. It is no ſmall advantage to good morals to bring men together—but to do it on the terms of their obſerving decorum, and ſitting in ſilence as hearers, is a ſtill greater point gained.—Add to this, while the nature and conſequences of vice and virtue are repreſented, each man turns his eye on himſelf, and feels conſcious that every man's eye is upon him. The law of opinion is not only interrupted but actually enforced at the moment. He feels awed by that public which he ſees aſſembled, and engaged in the work of diſcountenancing vice. Thus, by enlightening us in regard to our duties, and as it were forcing upon an aſſembled multitude the reflection upon them, the clergy, though they may not prevent the breaches of the moral law, contribute a great deal towards ſecuring the ſanctions of it. Public opinion inflicts the puniſhment, and probably with more effect both towards the prevention of offences and the reformation of the tranſgreſſors, than if it were ſuffered at the whipping poſt or the pillory.

It has been before hinted that the authority of public opinion is greatly increaſed by aſſembling men together. To men of cold hearts and ſceptical philoſophy the effects of that myſterious ſympathy by which we ſuffer or enjoy the emotions of the beholders will ſeem incredible—Yet it is known that the moral and political condition of Greece was influenced by the diſcipline of the Gymnaſium, and the active emulation of their Olympic and Iſthmian games. The exceſs of grief or joy ſometimes proved mortal to the competitors.

Every congregation is with us a moral ſchool in which virtue is not only rendered amiable, but publicly confided to the vigilant protection of an aſſembly deeply intereſted and carefully inſtructed to be faithful to the truſt. It is the fault of the miniſter if in thoſe places vice is not made to hang its head. Is it ſaying too much, that with us the church is the Gymnaſium, in which youthful virtue grows ſtrong by exerciſe? While facts ſhew that public opinion did ſo much in Greece; is it a raſh hypotheſis to ſuppoſe it able to accompliſh ſo little in our times?

The limits of this paper would not allow us to purſue theſe conſiderations as far as we might do it with advantage. The theory of our eccleſiaſtical inſtitutions is certainly excellent. Great credit is due to our forefathers who laid the foundations of them ſo deeply that our habits concur with our intereſts as a people. It would be uſeful to call the attention of the wiſe and worthy to the means by which the clergy might be rendered even more reſpectable and influential than they are at preſent. Splitting of pariſhes is certainly an evil. Forming funds for the ſupport of miniſters would be well repaid by ſecuring the peace of pariſhes.

The reſult of theſe reflections is, that our moral opinions are formed in early youth and influenced afterwards by the clergy. Who does not know the ſway that opinion bears? The world and its politics are governed by it. It is the buſineſs of the clergy to form and direct it in favor of virtue. This work they never quit. They begin almoſt at the cradle, and bear their diſciple company to the grave. This order of men is of the greateſt uſe to ſociety. The laws govern by force; but they addreſs themſelves to men's hearts, ſo as that they ſhall govern themſelves.

Extract from a Charge delivered by Thomas Smith, Eſquire, Preſident of the Courts of Common Pleas, &c. in the fourth circuit, to the Grand Juries for each of the counties of Cumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Bedford and Franklin, at the opening of the ſeveral courts of Quarter Seſſions, holden in October and November, 1792.

—— I had written thus far when I received a letter from his Excellency the Governor, which, as it is directed to me in my public ſtation, and relates to the buſineſs on which I am now addreſſing you, and as the ſentiments contained in it, perfectly coincide with thoſe which I have uniformly expreſſed from this place; it being alſo founded on a proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, expreſſive of the ſame ſentiments; I beg leave to read an extract from that letter (referring you to the proclamation, which you have all read or heard read) viz. "Sir, the "Preſident has communicated to "me a copy of a proclamation, "which he iſſued, in conſequence "of certain irregular proceedings "that have taken place, in particu"lar parts of ſome of the States, "contravening the laws for rai"ſing a revenue from ſpirits diſ"tilled within the United States: "and I am deſirous in every pro"per way, to manifeſt my diſpo"ſition to further the object of "the particular meaſure, which he "has at this time adopted, as well "as to promote on every occaſion, "a due obedience to the conſtitu"tional laws of the union. Permit "me, therefore, Sir, to requeſt, "that you will take every official "opportunity to inculcate the in"diſpenſible duty of obedience to "the acts of Congreſs: and, par"ticularly, that you will be pleaſed "as far as the juriſdiction of your "circuit extends, to charge the "grand juries of the ſeveral coun"ties within your diſtrict, to en"quire into, and preſent, all of"fences of the nature to which the "proclamation refers. I am per"ſuaded, Sir, that you are convin"ced, with me, that the proſperity "of the States individually, de"pends upon the proſperity of the "union, which can only be effect"ed by a ſtrict and faithful atten"tion to our federal obligations. "I repoſe a perfect confidence in "your exertions upon the particu"lar ſubject that I have now ſug"geſted. I am with great eſteem, "Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

"THO. MIFFLIN."

Theſe ſentiments of your Governor, correſponding with thoſe of the Preſident of the United States, will, I truſt, make a proper impreſſion upon the people at large; as they have the ſame tendency with thoſe, which a ſenſe of duty, an ardent wiſh to promote the peace, proſperity, the liberties and ſocial felicity of the people, have induced me to endeavor to impreſs upon their minds, with particular earneſtneſs, in this infant State of our national exiſtence. I flatter myſelf that this ſimilarity will give weight to the addreſſes which I have made to the ſeveral grand juries ſince my appointment; and to the obſervations which I am now going to make on the ſubject-matter of the Governor's letter.

Moſt ſincerely do I felicitate you, my fellow citizens, in that I have no occaſion to point out a ſingle offender againſt the law under conſideration. I have heard but of one feeble attempt within this diſtrict, to oppoſe the execution of it—that attempt did not appear to be the effect of premeditation; it ſeemed rather an unguarded ſally, an ebullition of liberty; inſomuch that the gentlemen who conduct the public proſecutions in the county where it happened, did not think it neceſſary to ſend a bill to the grand jury againſt the actors.

By the 6th article of the conſtitution of the United States, that conſtitution, and the laws of the United States made in purſuance thereof, are the ſupreme law of the land: the Judges in every State are bound thereby, and obedience is due to them by every citizen; if therefore you, or any of you, know that any offence has been committed, of the nature to which the Proclamation refers, it is your duty to preſent the offender. What although ſome of the people of the United States, and I among the number, may have diſapproved of, or not ſufficiently comprehended, the ſyſtem which made the law in queſtion neceſſary, are a few to ſet up their private opinion againſt the wiſdom of the ſociety at large, of which they are members? Is reſiſtance to any law conſtitutionally made by thoſe whom the ſociety have delegated for that purpoſe, juſtifiable in a few who may have, or effect to have, objections to it? No government could ſubſiſt, were this allowed; anarchy, individual ruin and national deſtruction, muſt be the conſequence. It is equally certain that a firm adherence to the principles of the Union, and a due obedience to its laws, and to thoſe of the State, will have an equal tendency to enſure to us, individual peace and proſperity, and national ſafety and greatneſs.

When we review the conduct of the people of the United States during, and ſince, the formation of the Federal Conſtitution, and the conſtitutions of the ſeveral States, with very few exceptions indeed; have we not very ſtrong and pleaſing evidence, that our fellow-citizens have diſplayed more real patriotiſm, and that they poſſeſs more political virtue and wiſdom, than any other nation now in exiſtence, has done in ſimilar circumſtances? Had there exiſted among us, a number of men of perverted talents and deſperate fortunes, or many men of wild ambition and void of principle, or hunters after popularity without merit to deſerve it, or crafty knaves greedy of power, and determined to acquire it by any means, however baſe, they would have had, during this eventful period, ample ſcope to have played upon the paſſions of the people; and on no occaſion more, than on the promulgation of the law in queſtion. From the early prejudices imbibed againſt the Exciſe Laws of Britain and Ireland, by the citizens of theſe States who were natives of thoſe countries, I will venture to ſay, that by ringing vociferouſly and on every occaſion, the changes on about a dozen of words againſt all laws for raiſing a revenue from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, however neceſſary and however modified, (and a Parrot might learn to repeat the words in a few hours) the dulleſt and moſt ſtupid chatterer, might, for a while, have paſſed for an enlightened patriot, and the moſt inſignificant character, although deſtitute of every moral virtue, might have been elevated into political conſequence. May we not be as much ſurpriſed as we are happy that ſo few of ſuch characters have appeared among us? And that the few who have appeared, have been ſoon diſcovered and ſunk again into their original inſignificancy, with very few exceptions? Popularity ſo gained, is ſeldom of duration among any enlightened people. Hiſtory will convince eve-

ry man of reading and reflection, and experience every man of obſervation, that give ſuch people full information reſpecting public meaſures—if they have time to think for themſelves they will generally think right ; they will generally confide in government while it deſerves their confidence ; but for want of this full information, a well meaning people may be, and frequently are, led ſuddenly aſtray, by ſuch characters as I have deſcribed.

Think not my fellow-citizens, that I recommend a blind approbation of all the Laws enacted by the Legiſlature of the United States, or of this State : ſhould this Law or or any other Law of either, be diſcovered by experience to be defective, oppreſſive, inconſiſtent with the principles of real liberty, or partial in its operation, it is the indiſpenſable duty of every good citizen who makes the diſcovery, to point out to his fellow-citizens, with manly freedom, which is always accompanied with decorum, the evil conſequences which he apprehends from it, and to promote proper repreſentations to thoſe whom we have intruſted with the legiſlative power ; as we chuſe them freely, and may chuſe others in their ſtead at ſtated and ſhort periods, whenever we diſapprove of their conduct, can we doubt that they will not pay the utmoſt attention to ſuch repreſentations ? We may be ſure that they will repeal every law liable to ſuch objections, or ſo modify it as to make it promotive of the general welfare, in the beſt manner : of this we have convincing evidence, in the alterations which have already been made in the firſt law for raiſing this revenue, by which it is made more equal ; ſince which time the people in this State, on this ſide of the mountain, ſeem very generally contented with it.

Indeed unleſs it be unequal in its operation and burthen, as between the different States, no oppoſition to it could be apprehended from the citizens of Pennſylvania, conſiſtently with their Federal character, as they had been long accuſtomed to an Exciſe Law of their own, againſt which they did not complain. To conclude this head, when this or any other revenue is paid generally by the community at large, no individuals of that community can refuſe or evade the payment of it without breach of moral honeſty and ſocial duty.

I would be wanting in juſtice to the Aſſociate Judges in this diſtrict, were I not to declare that they perfectly join with me in recommending obedience to the Laws of the land, as indiſpenſably neceſſary to ſecure and perpetuate the peace, liberty, ſafety and happineſs of the people.

FROM THE NEW-BRUNSWIC ADVERTISER.

ADDRESS *from* AMERICANS *to* FAYETTE.

ILLUSTRIOUS patriot ! enlightened citizen of the world ! for ſuch ſtill thou art, as ſuch thy name is engraven on our hearts, as ſuch recorded on the rolls of immortality. —When we ſaw France convulſed by parties, we rejoiced and we trembled ;—rejoiced becauſe we ſtill found thee leading where glory called, and where wiſdom pointed out the way.—Ardent in the cauſe of liberty, but guided by prudence. We trembled leſt thy moderation ſhould draw on thee the reſentment of factions ſtruggling for ſuperiority, burning with enthuſiaſm, and burſting forth againſt each other, with the violence of rage. Long we ſaw thee amidſt many tempeſts, ride clear of the rocks which ſurrounded thee on every ſide. Still thou waſt Fayette; and though France, for whom thou waſt ready to ſhed the laſt crimſon drop from thy veins, calls thee traitor—tho' ſhe has driven thee into the hands of deſpots—tho' tyrants regardleſs of the laws of nations confine thee in regions and immure thee in caſtles* of ſlavery ; ſtill thou art he who bleeding with us in the cauſe of freedom, endeared thyſelf to the citizens of America—ſtill in the land of princes, in the dominions of monarchs, none is ſeen great as thyſelf, and in the land of heroes, thou haſt left none thy rival. We hope with thee that France repelling the hoſts of ſlaves which ruſh againſt her—which pour into her fertile fields, may not need thy ſervice—we hope that ſhe may ſoon welcome thee to a land of peace and freedom ;—we truſt that thou wilt yet riſe ſuperior to misfortunes, and ſhine more bright when the clouds of adverſity are diſpelled—we know our wiſhes would waft thee to our ſhores, and our hearts welcome thee to our boſom—we know that poſterity will admire thy virtues, and future ages venerate thy name. THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

* *The laſt account was, that he was to be conducted to the caſtle of Weſel in Germany.*

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

BY publiſhing the following Extracts, they will find their way into the Gazette of the United States.

A writer in the American Daily Advertiſer, under the ſignature of Lucius, in ſtating the comparative merits of the two competitors, as he ſtiles them, for the Vice-Preſidency, (Mr. Adams and Gov. Clinton) ſays, " That to Mr. Adams it has been objected that he is attached to a government of King, Lords and Commons ; and that the allegation is true, it is to be preſumed, will not be controverted. His writings entitled, " A Defence of the American Conſtitutions," and " Diſcourſes upon Davila, fully demonſtrate it." I will hazard a conjecture here, that Lucius never read the writings he ſo candidly pronounces ſentence upon ; or if he has, that he has not underſtood them. As a proof of what I aſſert, I herewith ſend you an extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, to a friend of his, written July 29th, 1791.

" You obſerve that, "that you and I differ in our ideas of the beſt form of government, is well known to both of us :" But my dear Sir, you will give me leave to ſay, that I do not know this.—I know not what your idea is of the beſt form of government. You and I have never had a ſerious converſation together, that I recollect, concerning the nature of government. The very tranſient hints that have ever paſſed between us, have been jocular and ſuperficial, without ever coming to an explanation. If you ſuppoſe that I have or ever had, a deſign or deſire of attempting to introduce a government of King, Lords, and Commons, or in other words, an hereditary Executive, or an hereditary Senate, either into the government of the United States, or that of any individual ſtate, you are wholly miſtaken ; there is not ſuch a thought expreſſed or intimated in any public writing or private letter of mine ; and I may ſafely challenge all mankind to produce ſuch a paſſage, and quote the chapter and verſe."

Let a candid public judge ; and he who doubts, examine for himſelf at the fountain-head, before he adopts an opinion founded upon reports calculated only to miſlead and decoy. A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

FROM A LATE BOSTON PAPER.

HUMOUROUS.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION DEFEATED.

TWENTY-FOUR Frenchmen, *in and near the town of Boſton*, have entered a PROTEST in the office of a Notary Public in Boſton, againſt the *French Revolution*. Upon finding this to be the caſe, the King of Pruſſia, and the Duke of Brunſwick, have returned to Vienna : There was nothing left for them to do : Monarchy was reſtored in all its pomp, and ſplendor ; the Baſtile was inſtantly rebuilt ; all the Nobleſſe were reſtored to the right of iſſuing their Letters de Cachet, according to antient uſage ; and the People at once ſubmitted to a ſyſtem of Oppreſſion, which they had groaned under for two centuries.

We embrace this opportunity to congratulate the world on this important diſcovery.—The wiſe and good men in Europe, have long wiſhed to find out ſome other Arbiter for the fate of Nations, beſides that of War ; but never once thought of the Notary Public office. This is an accidental diſcovery. But what then ?—It was by the accidental fall of an apple on his noſe, that Newton diſcovered the principle of Gravity, which brings a drunkard upon his forehead, and aſſiſts the Planets in their motion.

It is ſaid that TIPPOO SAIB will be here in March, to enter a PROTEST in the ſame office againſt Lord CORNWALLIS, and the BRITISH NATION, for having found him one half of his expences : This may be conſidered as a breach of the treaty, and his two Boys may be crucified for it—but then their friends will proteſt againſt it. *Solyman* the Third will be here very ſoon, to enter his Proteſt againſt that terrible Woman of Ruſſia, for taking Oczakow, and other ports of his Empire from him. The King of Poland would come to enter his Proteſt againſt the ſame Woman, for robbing him of his Kingdom, and his People of their Liberty—but he has not money enough to pay the *National Fees*.—The Secretary at War will ſoon arrive from Philadelphia, to enter his Proteſt againſt the Savages,—and Peace will be eſtabliſhed throughout the world.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WHETHER you gueſſed right or wrong as to the ſameneſs of the hand that furniſhed the ſeveral communications pointed at in No. 58, you have ſhewn a friendly diſpoſition to help out your readers in ſuch conjectures and let the public judge of the number of your correſpondents. I am one of a number of curious ſubſcribers, who wiſh to be informed how many of the other communications which have adorned your paper, are believed to have come from a *ſingle* pen. As you have been ſo kind as of yourſelf to favor the public with the intimation in one caſe, you will doubtleſs do it in the other. Indeed, from the *ſcrupulous impartiality* of your paper, it might almoſt be looked for as matter of courſe, without this application. Q.

BOSTON, *December* 13.

MR. ADAMS,

THE Subſcriber obſerving his name in the liſt (publiſhed by authority) of perſons voted for, as a Repreſentative to the Congreſs of the United States, for the *Firſt Diſtrict*—he takes the earlieſt opportunity to expreſs his moſt grateful acknowledgments, for the diſtinguiſhed mark of the confidence of his fellow citizens ; and to inform them, that his preſent ſituation obliges him to decline the honor of being conſidered as a candidate at the enſuing election. JOHN C. JONES.

Foreign Affairs.

Extracts from Leyden Gazettes of the 9th and 12th October, 1792.

BONN, (Ger.) Oct. 5.

THE neceſſity in which the generals of the combined armies in France have been under of drawing ſucceſſively to them all the German troops which were on the Rhine, firſt, the army of General Prince de Hohenloe Reichberg, then the corps which had remained under the orders of Count d'Erback, has left the field open to the French, not only on the ſide of Thionville where they carried off a conſiderable convoy, but alſo on the Rhine : Having come from Straſburgh and Fort Louis, they attacked with a far ſuperior force the 3000 Auſtrians which formed the garriſon of Spire, killed or made them priſoners, took poſſeſſion of the city, and ſent the military ſtores that were in it to Landau ; the alarm was ſpread to Manheim, Worms, and even to Metz, The inhabitants are taking to flight, and the conſternation is general. This expedition took place on the 29th September. Above, on the Moſelle, the French have made a ſecond irruption into the electorate of Triers ; 5000 Frenchmen with 9 cannon entered Metzig on the 29th, at 7 o'clock A. M. forced the garriſon to evacuate, deſtroyed the proviſions, &c.

Extract of a letter from Mentz, 2d October.

" The invaſion which General Cuſtine* has made, by order of General Biron, into the territory of the Empire ; and the taking of Spire†, with the general magazine of military ſtores for the Imperial army ; has ſpread terror and conſternation through all this part of Germany. Our city is ſhut up ; no one can enter or go out of it. Even the navigation of the Rhine is ſtopped, to the great detriment of commerce. The number of fugitives come here from Heidelberg, Worms, and all that part of the Rhine, is conſiderable. Out of 3000 men who, under the orders of General Winkelmann, guarded Spire and the military ſtores, very few have eſcaped. They were almoſt all killed, drowned in the Rhine, or made priſoners, they did not however give up without making the braveſt defence. The French, the greateſt part of whom came out of Landau, were a body of 17 or 18,000 men. Their ſuperiority was therefore too great to be reſiſted. It is ſaid they intend to purſue their march to this city. Having advanced to the diſtance of one league from Kircheim Pohland, where the Prince of Naſſau Weilbourg reſides, the Court retired in haſte at 10 o'clock at night, with their moſt precious effects, and arrived at Weilbourg. It was on the 30th of September that Spire was taken, a ſtroke which muſt be conſidered as a moſt important, if not a deciſive one."

Extract of another letter from Bruſſells, October 8th

" *The ſiege of Liſle is raiſed* : For ſome days paſt there has returned to Tournay a conſiderable number of waggons, loaded with balls, ſhells, guns with their carriages, pick-axes, barrows, &c. which were at the camp before the town. It appears that we have ſuffered loſſes on that ſide, although the official accounts do not acquaint us with the particulars. In general, we are much in the dark reſpecting the operations which have taken place in France and the Netherlands : but, upon the whole, we ſufficiently perceive that the arms of the combined powers do not meet with that ſucceſs which the chiefs of the Emigrants had taught them to expect. It is alſo well known that the democratical party in France hope to propagate the principles of their revolution in all the neighbouring countries. People therefore begin here to be in a very uneaſy ſituation : the fermentation which a certain party keeps up in the minds of the multitude, increaſing by the preſent circumſtances, orders have been given to a military detachment to repair to Antwerp, which is the *focus* of diſaffection. There is alſo ſome agitation at Lorraine, and government will be obliged to make uſe of all their prudence, to prevent the effect of the idea which begins to prevail, that the fate of the Netherlands depends upon the ſucceſs of the eſtabliſhment of democracy in France."

* *Formerly the Count de Cuſtine. He was Col. of the Regiment of Saintonge, in General Rochambeau's army, in America.*

† *An imperial city in the Electorate of Triers.*

COLOGNE, October 6.

The French army which came from Landau under the command of General Cuſtine, after having laid a heavy contribution on the Prince Biſhop, Chapter, Clergy, and Citizens of Spire, continued on the 3d inſtant their march to Worms ; and as they appear to intend to go through Mentz, Darmſtadt, and Frankfort, into the country of Heſſe, the principal inhabitants of thoſe countries take to flight, and ſecure their property as well as they can. This evening we have ſeen ſeveral perſons of diſtinction arriving from Mentz and the vicinity. A yatcht has brought from Coblentz the military cheſt of the Pruſſian army, with the public records, church ornaments and other precious effects. It is ſaid that that the French vanguard is already at Kreutznach.

Extract of a letter from Luxemburgh, Oct. 5.

" The accounts which we have from Verdun are very melancholy : The Pruſſian army has been, for ſeveral days, in want of bread, or has had none but of a very bad quality, as the bread which they are obliged to carry there, from a great diſtance, arrives all green and mouldy. It is nearly the ſame with the Auſtrian army. From our gates to Verdun, the country is waſte and almoſt a deſart. As it has rained for ſome weeks together, the roads are impaſſable, and are covered with hundreds of dead horſes."

LEYDEN, October 11.

We are now no longer in an uncertainty, reſpecting the ſucceſs of the French armies. Here follows a copy of a letter from General Dumourier to the Miniſter at War, dated St. Menehould, Oct. 1. the 1ſt year of the Commonwealth. [For this letter, ſee Gazette of the 19th inſt.]

Later advices, which we have received by way of London, add : that the combined armies, after attempting a negociation without ſucceſs, had retired with ſo much haſte that they had left 4 or 5000 ſick in the hoſpitals, loſt 200 priſoners, and abandoned 20 waggons loaded with proviſions and ammunition ; that inſtead of forcing the French army to capitulate, they had been purſued themſelves in their retreat ; and that from the direction of the march of part of their forces, it was probable they would meet General Cuſtine, who is now maſter of all that part of Germany which borders the Rhine, from Spire to Mayence.

St. BROU, near St. Menehould, Sept. 26.

Yeſterday the ſon of the king of Pruſſia dined with Gen. Dumourier. We do not know the object of that interview ; but ſince yeſterday, there has been a ceſſation of hoſtilities, which it is ſaid will laſt 6 days. For ſome days a great number of Pruſſians have deſerted, and come over to us ; all attacked with a dyſentery. They had but one pound of bread for three days.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 24.

The following petitions were preſented and read, viz.---of Benjamin Keith, for compenſation of ſervices and a penſion :---of Priſcilla Cotterill, praying the renewal of a loſt certificate ;—of James Welch, praying the ſettlement of an account.

Mr. B. Bourn, of the committee on the petition of Dr. John Bartlet, brought in a report, which is, That after examining the ſame, the committee are of opinion, the prayer thereof cannot be granted.

The bill for enrolling and licenſing of ſhips or veſſels, to be employed in the coaſting trade and the fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame, was brought in engroſſed, read the third time, and the blanks therein filled up. The firſt blank, referring to the time when the act now in force ſhall ceaſe, was filled with the laſt day of March next.

The bill was then paſſed to be enacted.

Mr. Moore, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported " An act concerning the regiſtering & recording of ſhips or veſſels," as truly enrolled. The Speaker then ſigned the ſame.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, communicating, purſuant to orders from the Preſident of the United States, ſundry documents relative to Indian affairs, received from the Governor of Georgia. Theſe documents contain information of a recent murder of eight white perſons, by the Indians, on the frontiers of Georgia. Laid on the table.

The petition of Henry C. Baker, an officer in the late army of the United States, was read, praying compenſation for ſervices during the war.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Udny Hay, was read : this report was in favor of the prayer of the petition, which was for payment of the principal and intereſt of a note for forty pounds, given during the late war by two officers of the American army, who had been captured at the northward. The report was accepted by the Houſe, and a committee appointed to report a bill purſuant thereto.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide for a reimburſement of a loan made of the Bank of the United States. Mr. White in the chair.

The bill was read by the chairman, and then conſidered in paragraphs.

The firſt ſection being read,

Mr. Giles ſaid he was rather in favour of poſtponing the buſineſs ; but if it is peculiarly advantageous to the intereſt of the United States to make proviſion for this object immediately, he ſuggeſted whether it would not be better, if poſſible, to provide for it without having recourſe to the expedient of a new loan. He was averſe from increaſing the debt of the United States by additional loans. He was rather in favour of applying the property belonging to the United States in the Bank of the United States for the purpoſe. He therefore moved, that the ſection ſhould be ſtruck out which provides for a loan, in order to ſubſtitute a clauſe providing for the ſale of the ſhares in the bank, owned by the U. States, that the proceeds may be applied to the reimburſement of the loan.

Mr. Sedgwick doubted whether the motion was in order, as it went to a totally different object from any ſpecified in the bill.

The chairman remarked, that a motion to ſtrike out the ſection, was in order.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that if the idea of the gentleman was adopted, he was clearly of opinion, that the ſale of the ſhares would not produce a ſum adequate to the object ; as bringing ſuch a number of ſhares to market would undoubtedly reduce the price greatly below the preſent market-price.

Mr. Giles ſaid he was rather deſirous of a poſtponement of the ſubject ; he was not prepared to decide upon it ; he ſuſpected many gentlemen in the committee were in the ſame predicament ; he would therefore withdraw his motion for ſtriking out, under a perſuaſion that no ſudden deciſion would take place.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſtated ſeveral reaſons why the committee ſhould proceed in the buſineſs ; particularly as it involves an economical diſpoſal of property now lying uſeleſs ; and a proviſion for

the support of the public credit; no encreaſe of the public debt is contemplated, ſaid he, but directly the reverſe.

Mr. Clark ſaid he never, while he had a ſeat in the houſe, would conſent to a foreign loan, unleſs the exigencies of the country were much greater than at preſent. He had rather pay 7½ per cent to our own citizens than 5 per cent to foreigners. He objected to the indefiniteneſs of the ſection, and moved to amend it by adding a clauſe which ſhould confine the loan within the United States.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſuggeſted to Mr. Clark a proviſo agreeable to his own idea, that the intereſt be at 6 or 8 per cent.

Mr. Clark replied — he ſaid he had no doubt it might be had at 6 per cent. or leſs.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid, he wiſhed the gentleman would point out, how he would contrive to prevent foreigners from being our creditors, even by confining the loan to the United States? at an intereſt of 6 per cent. you will in fact give a premium of above 20,000 dollars per annum, which might be ſaved by opening a loan at 5 per cent. in Europe;—deviſe what contrivance you pleaſe, ſaid Mr. Williamſon, it muſt be a foreign loan.

Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that the motion of his colleague amounted to the ſame thing in the reſult, as the motion for ſtriking out the ſection. The loan is now at 6 per cent. To ſay that a new loan ſhall be made at 6 per cent. to pay it off, is loſing all the advantages propoſed by the bill. He was therefore againſt the motion.

Mr. Giles moved that the committee ſhould riſe and report progreſs; he obſerved that very material information was wanted, in his opinion, to enable the committee to proceed underſtandingly in the buſineſs. The motion for the committee's riſing, was put and negatived.

Mr. Clark's motion, to amend the ſection by adding the word *within* before "United States," was alſo negatived.

The committee proceeded through the diſcuſſion of the remaining ſections.

Mr. Madiſon offered ſeveral obſervations to ſhew the propriety of poſtponing the bill for a few days, in order to the members having time to revolve in their minds ſeveral propoſitions which have been ſuggeſted in relation to this buſineſs:—Whether, by an appropriation of the ſum, which, it is ſaid, now lays dormant in the Treaſury—Whether by a ſale of the ſhares in the bank, or by a loan, to provide for the object.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſtated ſome objections to what fell from the gentleman laſt ſpeaking. The gentleman's idea goes to an immediate interference with an appropriation already made, and leaves to a contingency a proviſion to ſupply its place.

Mr. Madiſon replied to Mr. Fitzſimons; he thought the gentleman offered as good a reaſon as he could have ſuggeſted in favour of applying the money in the treaſury to the object now in queſtion.

Mr. Giles urged poſtponement—he remarked that the zeal ſhewn by ſome gentlemen, to precipitate the buſineſs to a deciſion, amounted to an exciſe of deliberation on the ſubject.

Mr. Sedgwick ſtated ſeveral reaſons which rendered it abſolutely neceſſary that no delay ſhould take place. A motion being made, that the committee ſhould riſe and report the bill; the ſame being put, was agreed to.

The committee roſe accordingly and reported the bill with one amendment; which was, to ſtrike out the word "fifteen" in the firſt ſection, referring to the time for which the loan ſhould be made—this amendment was agreed to by the houſe, and the bill laid on the table by general conſent.

Mr. Parker moved the following reſolution: That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before this Houſe an account of the application of the monies borrowed in Antwerp and Amſterdam for the United States, during the preſent year. This motion was agreed to.

A memorial of Joſeph Bennett, and a memorial of ſundry merchants & others of the borough of Wilmington, were preſented by Mr. Madiſon: read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A petition of Anthony Hammill, was preſented by Mr. Ames, and read.

Adjourned till Wedneſday.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.

Yeſterday being Chriſtmas, the Day was obſerved with the uſual ſolemnities—Divine Service being performed in the Churches of ſix or ſeven different denominations of Chriſtians.

The Conſtitution to be formed by the National Aſſembly of France, is not to be eſtabliſhed until it is ratified by all the primary aſſemblies of the people.

A Manufactory of Sail-Cloth is now eſtabliſhed on the Iſland of Nantucket, which employs more perſons than the five Ropewalks, and ten manufactories of Spermaceti Candles, on that Iſland.

We are well informed that Mr. Wignel and the new Company of Comedians are on board the ſhip Montgomery, every hour expected at New-York from London. There are certain accounts of this ſhip having ſailed on the 14th October.

The price of Mr. Blanchard's tickets of admiſſion to the Æroſtatical Experiment, is Five Dollars each.

The New-York papers ſay, that counterfeit French Crowns are in circulation, well executed, but only waſhed with ſilver, which eaſily rubs off.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated Dec. 16.

"A letter from A. Campbell, dated 10th inſt. gives information that a Captain Hanly, from the Southern Territory, on his march with 40 men, to the relief of Mero diſtrict, was attacked by the Indians in ambuſcade.—Himſelf and 12 fell on the ſpot—11 miſſing—16 have got ſafe in, &c."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Dec. 20.

"By the Patuxent Planter we have received London papers to the 14th October, which confirm the account of the retreat of the redoubtable Duke of Brunſwick."

The following is an extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman at the Hague, dated October 9, brought by a veſſel arrived at Baltimore from London.

"The gazettes incloſed will inform you of the bombarding of Lille. A report has circulated here, to-day, of the Auſtrian army having retired from that place. I cannot ſay whether it is to be depended on. There being no official ſupplement publiſhed, according to cuſtom, with the Bruſſels Gazette, indicates, at leaſt, no ſucceſs having taken place.

"Another report, better authenticated, which circulates here, and which is written from Bruſſels, by the Britiſh miniſter there, to the ambaſſador at this place, is, that the combined armies have been obliged to make a retrogade movement, ſuppoſed to proceed from the abſolute want of proviſions--a mortality which had taken place among their horſes, and diſeaſes among their men. If this is the caſe, and that they ſhould be forced to retire from France, it will be attended, probably, with conſequences of a ſerious nature for themſelves, and place the conteſt in a very unexpected poſition.

"The laſt accounts from Bruſſels, before this, were, that the French army was ſo ſurrounded as to have aſked to capitulate. This was ſo fully believed, that the government of the Low Countries ſent an expreſs with it to their miniſter here, who immediately announced it in ſuch a public and official manner, as to have ſomewhat expoſed that government, it being now certain that the details and circumſtances, as then related and ſaid to be received from the King of Pruſſia, were not true.

"On the French ſide, they ſtate this offer of capitulation as an overture of negociation from the Duke of Brunſwick.

"A letter which I have juſt ſeen, being the copy of an extract of one from Gen. Dumourier, at St. Menehoud, to Gen. Biron, at Straſburg, affirms this to have been the caſe—a truce had been agreed on, as he ſtates it, between his army, and the Pruſſian army alone. He adds, "Le Duc de Brunſwick has ſpoiled all by ſending me a declaration: ſo no more truce, as I ſhall annouce to him this evening." This was the 1ſt of October. He adds, that he had begun to oppoſe the enemy with an army of 17,000 men, and that he now had 100,000.—— That the duke of Brunſwick had begun with 80,000, of which he had already loſt 25,000—and other things of this kind, in his ſtyle. Altho' the details of his letter are certainly exaggerated, yet they ſerve to ſhew that he is no longer in the difficult poſition in which he was not long before, and which gave riſe to the intelligence mentioned from Bruſſels.

"The account you will ſee in the Leyden ſupplement of to-day, of the French having entered the empire, may be relied on, they are alſo in poſſeſſion of Savoy, where the people join them, and are for municipalizing their country. Should theſe diſpoſitions paſs the Alps, and ſeize the lower order of people, nothing will be able to prevent its raging all Italy, their force and number being out of all proportion with the people of property, and the military, and where, in many parts, the military would probably join them."

General James Jackson is elected a Senator of the United States for the ſtate of Georgia, in the room of the Hon. Wm. Few, whoſe time will expire the 31ſt March next.

The following gentlemen are elected Repreſentatives in the third Congreſs of the United States, for the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts:

Firſt Diſtrict—Hon. Fiſher Ames, Benjamin Goodhue, and Samuel Dexter, Eſqrs.

Second Diſtrict—Hon. Artemas Ward, and Theodore Sedgwick, Eſqrs.

Third Diſtrict—Hon. Peleg Coffin, jun. Eſq.

Fourth Diſtrict—Hon. George Thatcher, Eſquire.

Fifth Diſtrict—Hon. David Cobb, Eſq.

The 14th January the reſidue of the repreſentation from that ſtate, conſiſting of ſix members, are to be voted for.

The electors of the ſtate of Vermont were unanimous for George Washington & John Adams, as Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

The electors of the ſtate of Georgia all voted for George Washington and Gov. Clinton.

Columbia (S. C.) Dec. 6. Yeſterday the election was held in this place, for the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.—The votes were as follow:

For George Washington, 8
John Adams, 7——Aaron Burr, 1

The lateſt intelligence from Guadaloupe and Martinico announces, that on the 1ſt Nov. every thing there was tranquil, and the greateſt harmony ſubſiſted between the Planters and the Citizens. The towns began to realize the duration of their tranquility. The produce was at a moderate price.

White ſugar from 13 to 16 dollars
Brown do. from 8 to 9 do.
Molaſſes two piſtareens per gallon
Fiſh from 7 to 8 dollars per hundred

In November the weſt part of the iſland of Hiſpaniola was perfectly reſtored to peace—brown ſugar was ſold at 8 dollars, and molaſſes at 50 ſols, of the iſlands, the gallon. The Provinces north and ſouth, ſtill preſent a ſpectacle of deſolation; but the preparations conſtantly making encouraged the hope of the ſpeedy return of order and tranquility.

[*Courier de l'Univerſe.*]

We are informed, that it is ſeriouſly ſpoken of, in the iſlands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, to make application to the Britiſh government to take thoſe iſlands under the juriſdiction of its laws, if the new order of things in France ſhould be eſtabliſhed.

The election of Repreſentatives in Congreſs for the ſtate of New-York, takes place on the fourth Tueſday of January next; and the canvaſſers meet on the fourth Tueſday following the Tueſday on which the election begins, to count the ballots, and declare the perſons elected.

COMMUNICATIONS.

As the people cannot adminiſter government themſelves, they are compelled to delegate the truſt. From that moment a ſeparate intereſt preſents itſelf. In ſome of the agents, virtue will reſiſt the temptation. The fear of detection will reſtrain others. But in the breaſts where avarice prevails this practice will be conſtant in its efforts to turn the public commiſſion to private account. This is human nature. To be ſure of it, reflect on the abuſes that would ſwarm in a body of men appointed for life, and concealed from the public eye. The ſame reflection warns the people to vigilance in exerciſing the rights of election, and in obſerving the conduct of thoſe who obtain their temporary confidence. It eſpecially warns them that their duties become more urgent in proportion to the diſtance of thoſe in public truſt from the eye of their conſtituents, and the ſecrecy of the opportunities for taking advantage of their ſituation. A delegate three or four, or ſeven or eight hundred miles off, at a place ſeldom viſited by an acquaintance, ſcarcely ever by a rival, eſcapes much of the reſponſibility felt by members of a local legiſlature. And where a great public debt is under the management of the government, and a great monied inſtitution is combined with both, what peculiar allurements *what* dangerous opportunities, *ariſe from the hidden manner in which certain paper tranſactions may be conducted? The true patriot who conſiders theſe things will not the leſs exhort the people to reſpect the laws and diſcharge their public obligations. But the falſe one alone will adviſe the people to place a blind reliance on the virtue of their rulers; to turn a deaf ear to every ſuggeſtion of abuſes; to make no diſtinction between the meaſures of the government itſelf, and to regard as ſecret enemies of the latter all who freely examine the ſources and tendencies of the former.*

The funding ſyſtem of the United States muſt daily appreciate in the eſtimation of the people. The ſuperior policy of placing the finances of our country under the management of *one perſon* is ſtrikingly apparent when we find that there among the *oppoſers* of the ſyſtem as many different plans as there are individuals who compoſe the oppoſition.

It has been noticed; and the circumſtance merited attention—that the funding ſyſtem of the United States which has ſo wonderfully retrieved and eſtabliſhed our national credit, has combined with the benefits of the individual creditors, peculiar advantages to the government—advantages encreaſing with the funds, and expanding with the reſources of our country—and yet—it can hardly be believed, this circumſtance is a ſubject of cavil.

EXTRACTS

From the Speech of his Excellency Gov. Martin, to the Legiſlature of North-Carolina.

"WHEN we contemplate that part of the Federal Conſtitution which has limited the Supreme Executive of the United States to the duration in office for four years, and then to deſcend to the claſs of private citizens, from among whom the perſon to fill that high office again is to be raiſed, by the people of theſe ſtates; we cannot but feel our own dignity in ſuch a government, and be affected by ſuch a diſtinguiſhed privilege; by which ſuperior and exalted merit may be rewarded by re-appointment, or demerit depoſed; and ſuch other perſon called forth to this ſtation, as will beſt anſwer the expectations of a free people, in adminiſtering and ſecuring their government.

"And now, having compleated nearly the period of office, aſcertained by the conſtitution of government of this ſtate, for the continuance of the executive in the ſame perſon, with pleaſure I ſhall mingle with my fellow citizens, and feel with them the effects, whether good or bad, of that adminiſtration in which I have been concerned. Impreſſed in the mean while with the moſt lively ſenſe of gratitude, I return you my moſt hearty thanks for the honors of the government the legiſlature have been pleaſed repeatedly to confer on me—happy in the reflection, if in any meaſure I have anſwered the expectations of my country. My warmeſt wiſhes attend you in fixing your choice on a ſucceſſor, whoſe reputation and abilities may do honor to your appointment, and give dignity to the government of a people, for whoſe proſperity and national happineſs I feel myſelf much intereſted, and for whom my prayers ſhall never be wanting."

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Richmond, December 6, 1792.

Mr. Carey,

THE following impromptu was written on the report, that the electors of this ſtate, in conſequence of their having unanimouſly voted for Governor Clinton as Vice-Preſident, were contumeliouſly called Jacobins.

Having remarked and admired the freedom of your preſs, I have ſubmitted it through your medium to the public.

If any one ſhall ſuppoſe it perſonal as to himſelf, with him you are at liberty to effect an interview with the author.

REJOICE! republicans rejoice! your inеſtimable privileges are ſecure. The genius of America is awake. The tutelary ſaint of Virginia is rouſed. The electors of this ſtate have unanimouſly given their ſuffrages to Governor Clinton, as Vice-Preſident. Governor Clinton is a republican both in principle and practice. The principles of Mr. Adams, the late Vice Preſident, are reprobated—his book—his writings—his ſentiments—his late conduct—his love of, and his having recommended hereditary monarchy, and hereditary ariſtocracy, are all, all reprobated. The monocrats, ariſtocrats, highflyers, muſhrooms, all hang their heads; and while the friends of men ſing pſalms, hallelujahs, and anthems, to the tune of regenerating freedom; they who were conſpiring to dethrone the ſacred majeſty of the people, may perform the laſt funeral obſequy and ſing the laſt melancholy dirge to adamitical principles.

Yes! ye men of Belial, regeneration is at your heels, and ere long ſhe will hold you up hated and avoided, as you are now ſuſpected and deſpiſed. Your chariots, your pomp, your gala days, your court etiquette, your cries of ſedition, and your reproaches againſt tried republican characters, will not avail. All eyes will be opened; the fatal iſſue of your abominable ſchemes will be developed; then you will hate and execrate each other yourſelves, as you now deſerve it, from all the race of man.

You call the electors Jacobins, as a mark of contumely; in that view they deſpiſe you, and aſk, that a man ſhall avow himſelf. But why ſay, Jacobins? Are they not the authors of the greateſt and moſt glorious revolution of which the annals of hiſtory can boaſt? Have they not looſed the ſhackles of ſlavery from thirty millions of people? Have they not fanned the ſacred blaze of liberty, in every region of the earth? Have they not dethroned tyranny, monarchy, ariſtocracy, prieſtcraft, and all their ſatellites? Have they not ſet up and crowned the mighty majeſty of humankind over the punyiſm of individuals? Yes! the Jacobins of France have done all this.—The French have no longer a King; they are no longer ſlaves; they are free; and therefore you deſpiſe them.

But future ages, when they trace the hiſtory of man, when they contemplate the catalogue of woes, which blacken the pages of antiquity, will at this eventful epoch make a complacent pauſe, and drop the tear of gratitude to the memory of thoſe who ſo much contributed to emancipate the human race.

The revolutions have blaſted your hopes—the kings, or tyrants of Europe, have leagued againſt them; and why do you not go? The Duke of Brunſwick will receive you—he will embrace you, and you will ſhew the ne plus ultra of human depravity; Americans aiding and abetting kings and tyrants to reduce to bondage thirty millions of people, whoſe blood and treaſure were exhauſted to purchaſe your country's freedom! Go hence, and take with you the laſt ſeed—the laſt ſhoot, the laſt ſcyon of your ſtock; and let that bold eſſayeſt, as your cruſading champion, whoſe head, heart, and hand have been employed to ſap the impreſcriptible and defined rights of his countrymen, be announced to kings and their cutthroats, by his herald, as a voluntary fugitive from a country where men will ceaſe to be, or live free.

Thanks to you, electors—all the friends of human liberty will thank you—future ages will revere and venerate your names—Heaven and your own conſcience will reward you.

HENRICO.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		20/
3 per Cents,		11/10
Deferred,		12/4
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	37	per cent. prem.

To the Public.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Truſtees of the Univerſity of North-Carolina, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from ſuch gentlemen as may intend to undertake the inſtruction of youth in that inſtitution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wiſh that ſuch gentlemen ſhould ſignify their inclination to the ſubſcribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the ſtudents, on the firſt eſtabliſhment, are—The ſtudy of Languages, particularly the Engliſh—Hiſtory, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philoſophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen converſant in theſe branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handſome encouragement by the Board. The exerciſes of the inſtitution will commence as early as poſſible after the completion of the buildings of the Univerſity, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
Dec 5 epam . SAM. M'CORKLES.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 26.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr.lb.	7	10
Allum, Engliſh, pr.cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	137	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	75	82
——Coniac	83	93
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 67
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr.doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	12	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.	12	13
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr.cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boſton, per barrel	7	8
—— Country ditto	6	7
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43
——Wax	63	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		11
——Dipped		10
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	10
Chocolate	18	20
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves	1 33	
Cocoa pr. cwt.	19	
Coffee pr. lb.	17	18
Coal pr. buſhel	20	22
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	27	
Currants		37
		12
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		48
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	90	1 10
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		5 53
——Common,		5 20
——Bur middlings, beſt		4 53
——Meal, Indian		3 10
——ditto Rye,		3 13
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	80	1 50
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q.caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh		1 3
——Rye		60
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		53
——Barley	1	1 3
——— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		27
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 53
——Carolina	1	1 20
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		91
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods	110	111
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		8
——ſecond quality	6	4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	
Molaſſes pr. gall.	53	57
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr.doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr.lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		63
——Olive		87

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		2 50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr.box		10 50
—— Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	22	24
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr.doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot.incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		10 67
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		38
Pimento		19
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		8
Ditto pr. jar		2 50
Ditto pr. box		2 63
Rice pr. cwt.		3
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 [illegible]
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	29	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No.1, pr. yard,		28
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		30
——— No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, ſingle refined		25
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,	11	12
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	13	15
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		44
——Liverpool		47
——Cadiz		33
——Liſbon		37
Ship build. W. O. frames p.ton,		15
Ditto Live Oak,		18 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
—— Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.	3 60	3 73
——————inferior		3 33
——————old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——————old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea.	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr.doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 ſterl.	433 33
——— at 60 days	430 67
——— at 90 days	427 33
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	39
——— 90 days,	38

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1792.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſeventh day of January next, at ten o'cock in the forenoon.

And purſuan to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting at the ſame place, on Tueſday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Between *William Shipley* Complainant, *John Meng* and others Defendants. } *December 1ſt*, 1792. In the high Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jerſey. *Preſent*, *His Excellency the* Chancellor.

THE Complainant having filed his bill of Complaint againſt the Defendants in the month of September, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one, and in the ſaid Bill of Complaint did among other things ſet forth that the ſaid Complainant being ſeized in his Demeſne as of fee of and in a certain Tract of Land, ſaid to contain nine hundred and thirty acres, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Hardwick in the county of Suſſex in the State of New-Jerſey, did on the firſt of March ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, bargain ſell and convey the ſame in fee ſimple unto John Meng and John Henderſon of the city of Philadelphia, William Goodwin and John Town, for the conſideration of One Thouſand Six Hundred Pounds in Gold or Silver—That on the fifth day of the ſame month of March the ſaid feoffees above named did execute unto the ſaid William Shipley a Deed of Mortgage in fee ſimple of the ſaid Tract of Land to ſecure the payment of the ſaid ſixteen hundred pounds, with the lawful intereſt which might thereon accrue—That in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix the ſaid John Meng and William Goodwin did become Bankrupts within the intent and meaning of the acts of the Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and ſuch proceedings were had againſt them that in the ſame month they were duly declared Bankrupts; and that they the ſaid John Meng and William Goodwin did in ſome ſhort time afterwards convey and transfer all their eſtate both real and perſonal, and particularly all their right and title to the premiſes above mentioned to John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fiſher, Iſaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins all of the city of Philadelphia, ſubject to the Mortgage ſo as aforeſaid given to the ſaid Complainant.—That the ſaid John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fiſher, Iſaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins ſoon after bargained, ſold and conveyed all their Right and Title of and in the ſaid Tract of Land unto Benjamin Town of the city of Philadelphia, and John Town, ſubject to the Mortgage aforeſaid—That on the eighteenth day of October ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five, the ſaid John Town and Benjamin Town did execute another Mortgage to the ſaid William Shipley for ſecuring the payment of twelve hundred pounds in certain inſtallments—That in the month of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, John Town did bargain and ſell in fee ſimple all his Right and Title to the ſaid premiſes, to the ſaid Benjamin Town, ſubject to the Mortgages aforeſaid—That in the month of February ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight, the ſaid Benjamin Town did convey all his Right and Title to the ſaid premiſes, to John Field and Curtis Clay of the city of Philadelphia, upon certain Truſts unknown to the Complainant—That ſaid Benjamin Town the ſoon after became Bankrupt, and in purſuance of the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennſylvania, did convey all his eſtate real and perſonal to a certain Robert Ralſton—That John Henderſon did alſo in the month of September ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven become a Bankrupt, and under the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennſylvania, did aſſign and convey all his eſtate real and perſonal to David Lenox, George Hughes, Matthew Clarkſon, Peter Baynton and Richard Bache—And the Complainant doth in and by his ſaid Bill, pray that thoſe having Right to the ſaid Eſtate may be decreed to pay him what is due on the ſaid Mortgages, or that the equity of Redemption be foreclоſed by the Decree of this Court.

And now upon opening this matter this day by Richard Stockton, Eſquire, being of the complainants counſel—it appearing to the Court that the ſaid defendants do reſide in the State of Pennſylvania, without the juriſdiction of this Court; and it appearing further to this Court that writs of ſubpœna have been taken out according to the courſe of this Court, that the ſaid writs of ſubpœna have been duly ſerved upon the ſaid ſeveral Defendants upwards of one year from this day; and that none of the ſaid Defendants have cauſed his or their appearance to be entered in this Court to the ſuit of the ſaid Complainant: It is therefore ordered by his Excellency the Chancellor, that the ſaid Defendants do cauſe their appearance to be entered to the ſuit of the above Complainant according to the rules of this Court in two months from this day, or that the Plaintiffs bill be taken pro confeſſo agreeably to the directions of the act of the Legiſlature in ſuch caſe made and provided. —The Complainant giving notice and making publication of this rule as in and by the ſaid act of the Legiſlature is provided.

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Chancellor.*

December 1ſt, 1792. *ep 3w*

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is publiſhed in North Fifth-Street, No.* 34, *between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now reſides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,

Sufficiently capacious to ſtore ſeveral hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

Soon will be publiſhed,

THE *SYSTEM* OF

Short-Hand,

Uſed by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the Debates of Congreſs. A ſyſtem ſo eaſy, that any man, of ordinary capacity, may clearly comprehend it in half an hour, and ſoon practiſe it, in its fulleſt extent, without any further inſtruction, than what will be conveyed in a few pages,—the whole ART being compriſed in *eighteen ſimple characters*, without any of thoſe perplexing, arbitrary marks, with which the learners of other ſyſtems are obliged to burden their memory, and embarraſs their practice.

Price, to Subſcribers. *One Dollar*—to Non-Subſcribers, a *Dollar and half*.

Subſcriptions received by Meſſrs. Rice, Booksellers, Market-ſtreet, and by

JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street.

Half a Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful ſituation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a proſpect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be ſold, with the improvements, which are, a two-ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed, a kitchen, office, brick ſmoke-houſe and dairy, two-ſtory framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-houſe, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other neceſſary improvements; the whole of the land encloſed with poſts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of graſs. Its contiguity to thoſe three towns muſt render it an object worthy the attention of any perſon who wiſhes to inveſt money in a property that muſt enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increaſe of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central ſituation to each place. The Potowmack at this ſpot has a fine deep ſhore and harbour, capable of receiving veſſels of any burden. It may not be improper to obſerve, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Waſhington and the Maryland ſhores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Alſo to ſell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupply the above in wood and timber. The title may be ſeen to the above property, which is indiſputable, and terms known by application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. *ep 2m*

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boſton, a very ſmall TRUNK, covered with ſeal-ſkin of a reddiſh colour, with white ſpots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Iſland; with other papers, which can only be ſerviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they iſſued. Any perſon producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boſton, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Meſſrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boſton, Nov. 28. eptf.

BOWEN's EXHIBITIONS OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-ſtreet

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full ſtature—among which are Likeneſſes of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and ſeveral beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, conſiſting of twelve female Figures, making their obſervations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for ſale.*

JOHN GOULD,

HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs as uſual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former cuſtomers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for ſale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to anſwer the purpoſe.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any perſon trying the above, if not found to anſwer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

PLANS

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANKS

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May (t.f.)

To the Public.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he has entered into partnerſhip with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing buſineſs in the Engliſh and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

The German Newſpaper will be publiſhed by them, as uſual, on Tueſdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1792.